FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

APRIL 10, 1915

CONGRESS

CONFERENCE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IN NEW YORK

SOME MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL LEAVING THE PEG WOFFINGTON COFFEE HOUSE

(From Left to Right)—Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.; Mrs. William Kent, Calif.; Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.; Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, Mass.; Miss Hazel McKaye, D. C.
(From Left to Right, Second Row)—Mrs. George A. Armes, D. C.; Miss Lucy Burns, D. C.; Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson, Ohio

Vol. III April 10, 1915 No. 15

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

ART EDITOR, MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER

CHAIRMAN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Non-Partisan

National Headquarters
1420 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Object—
Securing an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Membership—
Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will work without considering the interests of any national political party.

Dues—
Entrance fee of twenty-five cents. There are no other dues.

Date.....
Name .....
Full Address .....
.....
Occupation .....

Please fill out this card and send it with twenty-five cents entrance fee to 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

News of the Week

Ohio Invites Congressional Union into State

THE Central Committee of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association passed a resolution at its last meeting, inviting the Congressional Union to come into Ohio and organize support there for the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment.

At a recent conference of the suffragists of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio, Miss Zara Dupont, discussing the Susan B. Anthony and the Shafroth-Palmer amendments, advised unqualifiedly in favor of working for the former.

"Presidential Possibility" for National Woman Suffrage

SENATOR Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, in the same interview in which he admitted that he might be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1915, re-asserted his belief in the enfranchisement of women by federal amendment.

"As to national suffrage," he said, "I have indicated by my vote in the United States Senate for the national amendment that I favor it."

Suffrage in Wisconsin

THE members of the Wisconsin House who are opposed to the suffrage referendum resolution now before that body, have contrived to mix the suffrage question with that of dower rights in order to block the measure. Mr. Budlong offered a substitute amendment providing that if women are given the right to vote they shall lose their dower rights. On April 1 the bill with this and other pending amendments, including one to bring the referendum to the polls six months ahead of the Presidential election, was sent back to the Committee on State Affairs.

Connecticut Legislature Votes on Suffrage

BY a vote of 124 to 106 the Connecticut House of Representatives on April 7 defeated the resolution to submit the woman suffrage state constitutional amendment to the voters.

Women Cast Large Vote in Chicago and Butte

CHICAGO women voted for the first time at a Mayoralty election on April 6. They turned out at the polls in vast numbers, helping to give William Hale Thompson, Republican, the largest plurality ever polled by a mayoralty winner in Chicago, and to carry the rest of the Republican ticket. Large numbers of women used their motor cars to bring other women to the polling places.

The women of Butte, Montana, voting for the first time in a city election, also cast a heavy vote; a Democratic mayor was elected, together with a common council which will have a Democratic majority.

Where Women Count

AN appeal to the voters of Wichita, Kansas, on behalf of one of the mayoralty candidates, says:

"In an election it is numerical strength that counts. Dr. Clapp is just as proud of the support of the day laborer as of the banker. He is as pleased with the praise of the hard-working office girl as of the good housewife."

Federal Laws and Women Voters

A CALIFORNIA woman, Mrs. Ethel C. Mackenzie, of San Francisco, is attacking the constitutionality of the federal law of 1907 under which she has been expatriated because of her marriage to a foreigner, and in consequence has been disfranchised. In the brief filed today in the U. S. Supreme Court, she argues that Congress cannot, merely because she has entered into marriage, take away her citizenship as long as she remains in the United States. She points to the states granting full or partial woman suffrage as evidence that a husband and wife are no longer to be considered as politically one, with their identity merged into one, and that the husband's.

On account of the European war, she urges that her citizenship is of increased value.

Cases like these are bringing home to the women of the equal suffrage States their need for the national enfranchisement of women. Federal laws today are made by representatives of the men of forty-eight States, and the women of eleven States. Federal legislation, which affects women as intimately as State legislation does, will never adequately represent their point of view until women are enfranchised as widely as men are.

THE New York Widows' Pension Bill, recently passed by the legislature and now before the Governor for his signature, contains a provision that a mother who benefits by it must be the widow of a citizen and have been a resident of the state for two years before her husband's death. This clause, according to good authority, was inserted to prevent the measure's being taken advantage of by the many refugees who are expected to arrive after the war.

This is no doubt expected to discourage the immigration of families who might otherwise come for the express purpose of benefiting by the law; but the control of immigration is a Federal, not a State matter, and if the Federal Government admits war widows and orphans, it becomes the business of the State to care for them.

The incident furnishes another illustration of the independence of State and Federal law, and the necessity for women to control both, if they are to control either.

Suffrage Piecemeal

CANON James O. Hannay, of Dublin, Ireland, also known by his pen name of George Birmingham, said recently, in discussing the suffrage situation in the United States:

"The women in America are beset by difficulties because they seem to be forced to gain ground little by little. First one State and then another grants suffrage. If the issue were one to be decided at once and for all time and for the whole country, how much better it would be for all concerned. The matter is a vexatious one, and it is well to have it determined one way or the other."

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

MY FAITH IN THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

By Marie Jenney Howe

AS soon as I heard of the Congressional Union, I believed in it; I was for it, with all my temperament. Before I knew the details of its origin, I was for it temperamentally.

It appeals to me for three reasons; first, for its political acumen; second, for the courageous spirit it shows; third, because it sounds the note of the future.

As for its political method, I had long believed with many others, that we were scattering our energies campaigning in so many States at once, but I hadn't thought of such a degree of concentration as is proposed by the Congressional Union. That is concentration indeed, that all work together upon Washington.

How long do you suppose it would be if half of the suffrage workers,—if one-tenth of the active suffrage workers, went to Washington; if one-tenth of the suffrage money went to Washington—before those men in Congress would give us our amendment? They would be so irritated by our presence, that they would refer woman suffrage to the state legislatures just to be rid of us in Washington. It would be a question of a very short time.

As for the spirit of the Congressional Union, there are two attitudes that suffragists take. One is the placating attitude. You see it very commonly as women approach men. It is the "please," "we beg," "we ask," "we entreat" sort of method. The other method is the demanding one; when women go to the voters and legislators in this spirit: "Here is what you are not doing for us; this is what we intend to do for ourselves." That attitude shows power, and is absolutely opposed to the old submissive method. That is the attitude of the Congressional Union.

As for the note of the future, there is no doubt that the Congressional Union is showing us the way. It is a curious thing in human nature that most people like to take the middle ground; and in this woman question most of the women want to be in the middle of the procession. How can you keep them moving? By throwing ahead new squads who carry the middle of the procession forward. It is like militancy in England. The main body kept saying: they weren't suffragists, but they believed in educating women to be the helpmates of men! Then came militancy. Militancy made thousands of women go into suffrage. They then said, "We are not like *those women over there;* we are only 'old-fashioned suffragists'"; and it created a new middle ground. It made suffrage respectable. This great value of the "advance squad" is the value of the Congressional Union to the suffrage movement today.

MARIE JENNEY HOWE
Member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union

The Congressional Union can keep this advanced position, and by so doing can determine the direction of the whole procession; but it can only do so by keeping in touch with the whole body of women. If you break the connecting link with those behind you, how can you lead them? You must keep in touch with the rank and file of suffragists and organizations and their workers. We must not, therefore, get impatient about explaining and explaining the Congressional Union. Be patient, be tolerant with the misconception that every new idea is bound to meet. Explain until everybody understands you, or you can't lead them in the direction you have chosen.

I am sure that next November when these campaigns are determined, we will all be driven into the Congressional Union. If New York fails, and the other States, there will be no hope for us except the Union; and if New York succeeds, we will go to the Union because we want all other women to be enfranchised.

ADDRESS OF MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT

AS a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, I am in thorough accord with the one great principle to which it stands committed, and that is, to secure the suffrage for all the women of the United States.

Since it has been conceded that the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, formulated many years ago for this purpose, has never yet been improved upon, it behooves all loyal suffragists to support this bill to the exclusion of all others,—no matter what the professional politician may advise to the contrary.

The actual voting strength of the women of the twelve enfranchised States, added to the ever-increasing number of those who are demanding the ballot, is a strong weapon with which to impress the authorities in whose hands lies the power to extend the franchise to all the women of the United States.

There are those of us who are often referred to as radical and militant; severely criticized for methods and tendencies at variance with the established order. I am not here to apologize for my own or anybody's ideas, whether advanced or reactionary. I only suggest that in the present generation, and in the light of comparison, we unconsciously think of Miss Anthony as a conservative, a Quaker. From the depths of her conservative nature, influenced by a keen, far-seeing intelligence, and inspired by a strong sense of justice, which never failed in a long life of devotion to the cause of women, she, with the help of her associates, evolved what is known to us as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

I confess to a sufficient degree of conservatism to pledge my undivided support to this work begun by Miss Anthony and the other great leaders, believing that present conditions warrant us in adhering strictly to the plan of promoting this Amendment, and this alone, because I am convinced that Miss Anthony was right when she adopted as her slogan, "Failure is Impossible."

To secure the passage of this amendment by the United States Congress is the task upon which the Congressional Union has concentrated its efforts ever since the formation of the society, and its remarkable record in advancing the cause of federal suffrage for women must be admitted by all.

Therefore, for those of us who believe in the practical side of things and who judge by results achieved, it is only sensible that we take the straight course which must inevitably lead to victory.

The straight course is the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, and there will be no doubt of winning if we stand united in forcing its submission.

This is the bill to which Miss Anthony and her co-workers gave their best efforts for many years, beginning in 1869. It embodies the principles of her life-work; and let us see to it that it shall be carried to success, no matter what the opposition may be. Let us remember that it is a debt we owe to the brave pioneers who are gone, as well as a right we are bound to win for the women of the present and future generations.

Organizing by Congressional Districts

By Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley

I BELIEVE whether these campaign States win or lose, their work can be so directed that even in the event of state defeat we can still make advances on Washington. I think we can so concentrate our force in our states as to carry in all states not a town, not a city, not assembly districts or senatorial districts, but the logical federal unit—the Congressional District.

I believe that if the leaders have that plan of work and will ram it home into the minds of their subordinate officers and put it into the heads of the infantrymen, we can win Congressional district after Congressional district in the states that are now fighting;—fighting for the last time, I hope, for I believe that we must turn to federal work and in that direction only labor for our enfranchisement. It is the only practical way, the only right way, for suffrage to come in the United States. I should be filled with dismay and disappointment if I felt that the suffrage movement founded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were doomed to win only by the slow and toilsome state method.

We who are promoting suffrage in the states must recognize the relation that the work we are doing today can bear to the federal amendment. If that is in our minds I firmly believe that it is in the power of every suffragist so to labor as to ensure the success of the Union and make its work at Washington successful next December.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Mary Beard, N. Y
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

OFFICERS

Chairman Finance Committee,
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.
Chairman Committee of 100 for Maintenance of National Headquarters,
Mrs. William Kent.
Chairman Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund,
Miss Isabella Mott.
Chairman Committee on Plays and Pageants,
Miss Hazel MacKaye.
Legislative Chairman,
Miss Lucy Burns.
Literature Chairman,
Mrs. William L. Colt.
Press Chairman,
Miss Vivian Pierce.
Research Chairman,
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, N. Y.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson, Ohio
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Md.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Col.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, Ohio

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Miss Mary McDowell, Ill.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.

Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary O. Therkelsen, Ore.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Making a National Issue

SECRETARY Bryan, somewhat to the alarm of his fellow Democrats, has recently seemed disposed to favor national action on the prohibition question. In answer to a letter from the Democratic State Committee of Iowa, asking his advice in the matter of selecting a member of the National Democratic Committee from that State, Mr. Bryan answered with an emphatic declaration that the National Committeeman must be an advocate of prohibition. This letter, according to the Washington *Post* of April 7, has created considerable commotion among Democrats in the country at large. Mr. Bryan recently declared that prohibition is a question to be dealt with by the respective States; but the Iowa letter of the Secretary of State seems to a number of prominent Democrats like the first step in an effort to commit the National Committee on the liquor question. "If, they say, the National Committee can be thus committed," * * * says the *Post*, "it will be only a forerunner to the full control of the next national convention on the same issue."

Needless to say, leading politicians are endeavoring to dodge the liquor question as they are anxious to dodge all live political issues. All vital social questions are "loaded at both ends," as politicians say. They arouse strong support and strong opposition. The safest way to handle them is to assume a non-committal attitude and dodge responsibility as long as that is humanly possible. In Congress the safe thing to do is to relegate the matter to the States and declare that this particular question ought not to be handled nationally. Mr. Bryan's apparent desire to head the National Committee toward the prohibition question is, therefore, creating considerable uneasiness among his astute brethren.

The whole situation, slight and evanescent as it is, throws an interesting light on the matter of State and National issues.

In National politics, the party in power, which is responsible for immediate action on public questions, will declare that a difficult issue is a State issue as long as it can possibly persuade the advocates of the cause in question to be content with such a reply. The question becomes national just exactly when its friends are determined that it shall become national.

For the supporters of a cause affecting the citizens of every State equally, to allow themselves to be relegated to the States just because it suits the book of practical politicians that they should remove their issue from the national field, would show an astounding amount of credulity on their part.

Suffragists at least are not likely to make the convenience of politicians the determining factor in their plan of campaign.

"Work Federally"

MRS. Edna S. Latimer, of Baltimore, who took an active part in the campaign for State suffrage in Delaware, and who is now organizing for the Congressional Union in Maryland, gave out the following very interesting statement at the recent conference of the Advisory Council in New York:

"The campaign in Delaware taught me finally that it is an immense waste of time to work for State enfranchisement. Representatives in the State legislature are men much less clearly in the public eye than representatives of the people in Congress. They do not occupy so conspicuous a position; and it is not possible, therefore, to move them by directing public attention to their record on woman suffrage, as it is possible to move Representatives in Congress.

"Members of a State legislature, too, are not intellectually of the same type as Congressmen, and it is just so much harder to make them realize the justice of woman suffrage and the political wisdom of recognizing its inevitability.

"Just because a position in a State legislature is not so great a political prize as the same position in Congress, the State politicians do not seek it as continuously. They serve one term or possibly two and then drop out. This makes them very much less responsible to pressure from the public than if they made a serious career of politics. The Representative who holds a seat in the National Legislature, is usually very anxious to retain it, and he will have a very solid respect for a movement which commands as many serious and active workers as the suffrage movement does.

"Then the fact that women are partially represented in the National Legislature makes an extraordinary difference in the tone of the whole body. I have now lobbied with Congress and also with the Maryland and Delaware State legislatures; and it is amazing to note how different the attitude of the representatives toward women is in a State where women have absolutely no direct political power, compared with the attitude of the Representatives in Congress, where women influence one-sixth of the votes cast for the head of the National ticket. In the State legislature a great many politicians are in the same silly stage as in the early days of the movement. One feels that one is going back ten or twenty years in going from Congress to the State legislatures. In the States one works in a comparatively obscure way with obscure people, instead of dealing in the light of the fullest publicity possible with the most responsible statesmen of the whole country.

"When we work State by State, too, each particular group hears of its own activity, but one State hardly knows what the others are doing. But when we deal directly with Congress every State knows about it; it is a piece of activity covering the whole nation. And what is more important to the women in the East, the woman voter knows about it; and the more the woman voter knows of the attitude of Congress on woman suffrage, the greater the strength of the suffrage movement.

"In the future I, for one, will give all my time and strength to working with Congress for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment."

ORGANIZING SUPPORT FOR THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

IN the week following the decision of the Advisory Council to hold conventions in every State in the Union to plan methods of organizing in each State the existing sentiment in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, the work of arranging these conventions has taken a long step forward.

Plans are now in progress for twelve conventions: In Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Maine, New York, Colorado, Oregon, California, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

The convention in Ohio will be set under way by Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson, President of the Woman Suffrage Association of Montgomery County, Ohio, and a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Davisson is just returning to Ohio from the Advisory Council meeting in New York. With Mrs. Julius F. Stone, of Columbus, and Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, the two other Ohio members of the Advisory Council, Mrs. Davisson will organize the convention in their State. The work in Ohio will undoubtedly go forward very quickly, since the Central Committee of the Ohio State Suffrage Association has already extended an invitation to the Congressional Union to organize support for the Federal amendment in Ohio.

For the meeting place of the New York Convention, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has already offered her home. This convention will be held in November.

The California convention will be arranged under the general supervision of Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, President of the California Civic League, who has recently accepted the office of chairman of the Congressional Union in California. She will be assisted by Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, of Detroit, who is organizing for the Congressional Union at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Miss Isabella Mott, of New York, is making arrangements for the District of Columbia convention. The District convention will be held on May 11. On the evening of the 11th, a dinner will be given in the ball room of the Raleigh Hotel. After dinner a play written by Hazel MacKaye, representing a dramatic episode in the life of Susan B. Anthony, will be given. The business sessions of the convention will take place in the morning and afternoon. In the course of these, the chairman for the District of Columbia will be elected by the members of the Congressional Union in the District

The work of organizing a convention in Maine will be in the hands of Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the National Consumers' League. Mrs. Kelley will be assisted by Mrs. John Jay White, of Washington, D. C., member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, and Vice-President of the National Peace Association, who will give her entire summer to helping the Congressional Union in Maine.

At the Maryland convention, which will take place on May 5 and 6, the business meetings will be held on both these days at three o'clock in the afternoon. On the evening of May 5 the one-act play of Miss Hazel MacKaye on the life of Susan B. Anthony will be presented. On the evening of May 6 there will be a reception of the Union held at the Belvedere Hotel. Many prominent speakers have accepted invitations to be present.

Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minnesota, a member of the Congressional Committee of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, has undertaken to organize in June, a convention of the Congressional Union in that State.

In Colorado the convention will be organized by Mrs. Margaret Kessler, who is in charge of the Denver headquarters of the Congressional Union.

Arrangements in Connecticut are now going forward under the direction of Mrs. Annie Porritt, Press chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; in Delaware under Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware Chairman of the Congressional Union, and Miss Mabel Vernon; in Massachusetts under Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, and Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, wife of Commander Hasbrouck of the United States Navy; in Oregon under Miss Virginia Arnold, Congressional Union organizer in that State.

Throughout the whole country the work of building up an active working support for the national suffrage amendment, framed by Susan B. Anthony, is meeting with a warm and prompt response.

SUFFRAGE AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

THE Convention of Women Voters which will be held in San Francisco on September 14th, 15th and 16th, is now listed in the World Calendar prepared by the Exposition officials. This calendar will be displayed in every hotel and railroad station, on all trains and boats, at men's and women's clubs, and all other conceivable meeting places for men and women in the United States from now on till the close of the exposition. This convention, which will meet to consider ways and means of furthering the national enfranchisement of women, will be one of the greatest events in the history of the federal suffrage movement. The program of the convention will include business sessions covering three days, a great public meeting in San Francisco, and a pageant to be held in the open air on the Exposition grounds.

It is entirely fitting that the suffrage movement should be represented at San Francisco. The Exposition will gather together men and women from every part of the world, and will reveal and extend the commercial and cultural relations existing between the western coast of America and all the rest of the civilized world. It is entirely fitting in a state where women vote that the suffrage movement, which binds together the women of all nations, enfranchised and disfranchised, should occupy a prominent place.

It is especially appropriate that the national aspect of the suffrage movement in the United States should be presented to the thousands who come from all over the country and from other countries, as it is in the suffrage booth of the Congressional Union at the Exposition. Various states have contributed exhibits. New ones keep coming in, so that the booth grows more interesting from week to week. The booth, which is charming in itself, was secured and fitted up by Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, at her own expense. The flowers and hanging plants in it were given by San Francisco members of the Union.

The beautiful oil portrait of Susan B. Anthony from Rhode Island and the large framed suffrage map from Wayne County, Michigan, are well displayed The little voting-booth from Connecticut, with dolls inside representing enfranchised women, and dolls behind a wall representing the unenfranchised, attracts much attention. A Bunker Hill monument with pictures upon it telling the story of the services of Massachusetts women to their state, is to be part of the Massachusetts exhibit.

The great chart sent from the Congressional Union Headquarters in New York, showing the way every United States Senator and Representative in the 63rd Congress voted on woman suffrage, is one of the most valuable donations received. Literally millions of women will look at that chart before the Exposition is over. It will shed copious illumination on the suffrage record of state delegations in Congress, and the points on which very energetic suffrage work will be directed in the immediate future.

Another exhibit which is attracting delighted comment is a series of cartoons drawn by Mrs. Nina E. Allender, art editor of *The Suffragist*, and other cartoonists who have contributed cover designs for the paper. These cartoons reveal the history of suffrage in the last Congress as no propagandistic literature could do. One of the most striking cartoons is the drawing representing President Wilson as a two-headed orator raised upon a monument of his own historic literature which is crowned by his work on the New Freedom. One of Mr. Wilson's heads, wreathed in smiles, is turned toward a little Filipino man; the other head, directed toward a disfranchised American woman, wears an extremely nipped and frosty expression. Another cartoon which amuses the visitors of the Exposition is Mrs. Allender's picture of the sorrowful Democratic donkey weeping over his desk, while in front of him stands a severe suffragist teacher pointing to the lesson on the blackboard which reads: "Four Million Women Voters Demand the National Enfranchisement of Women." This cartoon was occasioned by Mr. Wilson's characteristic declaration that the vast majority of college bred men are incapable of being taught anything.

Miss Whittemore is now planning for the month of June an international suffrage meeting. The great gathering of women from all over the world in San Francisco provides an extraordinarily fruitful opportunity for such an event. At this meeting distinguished representatives from all the countries in the world where women are enfranchised and from the states where women vote in our country, will speak on behalf of the national enfranchisement of the women of America. Such a meeting gives the first clear indication of the active international organization of free women which will have its birth in this century, and will be a rousing call for the union of all women in America in behalf of their national enfranchisement.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

THE HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

By Elizabeth T. Kent

FORTY years ago there was initiated by Susan B. Anthony the great movement for the enfranchisement of women of the United States by means of an amendment to the Constitution. Forty years ago the amendment we call the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment" was introduced in Congress, and it has been introduced in every Congress since that time.

From 1848 to 1869, work for woman suffrage was carried on in the States, and no Federal work was attempted. In the ten years following the war, while the 14th and 15th amendments were before the people, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton were steadfast in the conviction that the women of the country should insist that the word "sex" be introduced into the 15th amendment, thus giving enfranchisement to women at the same time as to the negro. But the slogan "this is the negro's hour," held back the other men and women of their great company from joining in this demand. They were willing to *wait*, as we have been urged to wait ever since, until some other reforms were accomplished, before the rights of women could be considered.

After the 15th amendment was passed, the cheering thought came, that since women were citizens under that amendment, and the right to vote had been held to be one of the privileges of a citizen, women were already enfranchised;—and from 1869 to 1875 a strong, though futile, attempt was made in each Congress to have an act passed thus construing the Constitution. On January 26, 1869, was the first hearing on Woman Suffrage before a Congressional committee.

Women voted during these years in various localities with and without protest. Miss Anthony voted, was arrested, tried, and found guilty of doing an illegal act. In 1875 the Supreme Court decided in the case of Minor vs. Hapersett that women could not vote under the Constitution.

Since 1878 the amendment we are demanding today has been introduced in every Congress. Miss Anthony spent the Congressional season from 1879 to 1891 in Washington. During that time the amendment received a favorable report in the Senate four times and in the House three times. This showed the value of consecutive Federal work. Miss Anthony's eloquent speech at the Congressional hearing in 1884 shows her firm stand for Federal action in preference to continual work in the State by the arduous method of the referendum. Today, with nearly 4,000,000 women enfranchised in the country, the growing number of women who share this belief are in a position to press forward their cause with direct political influence behind them. They are demanding favorable action from the party in power, and judging it first and foremost by its record on suffrage. By thousands women are saying, as Miss Anthony wrote Lucy Stone in 1878: "It is not that I have no opinions or preferences on the many grave questions which distract and divide the parties; but it is that in my judgment the right of self-government for one half the people is of far more vital consequence to the nation than any or all other questions."

THE year before Alice Paul was appointed Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, I had the honor of filling that position. Therefore, I can tell you of the mighty leap forward which the federal work has taken in the last three years.

In 1911-12 there were but six suffrage States. The federal work was still of only educational and propaganda value. The bill was introduced in the Senate and the House and hearings were held. Great speeches were made by women who came from many parts of our country. The hearings were printed, and as many copies as possible were secured and franked over the country. All this was excellent academic work.

The next fall, in 1912, three more States had become equal suffrage States. The situation was changed. Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, with the vision of equal suffrage now in the realm of national politics, were appointed chairman and vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. That year headquarters were opened, great demonstrations were made and the whole country was aroused as never before to the strength of this great democratic movement; and not a man in Congress could remain uneducated in its principles. The same year more than $25,000.00 was raised and spent by the committee, while the year before $10.00 had been sufficient for its needs. Women flocked into the headquarters begging for a chance to help, and the Congressional Union was formed.

The following year Miss Paul was not re-appointed Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Society, but continued her work as chairman of the executive committee of the Congressional Union. In the last Congress the Susan B. Anthony amendment was voted on in the Senate for the second time in the history of our country, and in the House for the first time. It has been recognized as a national question.

The consecutive work of forty years for what we call the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, with methods of work changing as conditions change, is showing logical results. A study of the life of Miss Anthony, of her absolute devotion and consecration to this work, of her sacrifices and self-denials for it, of her vision of the inevitable final triumph, is a tremendous inspiration to all who are trying to urge forward the cause of equal suffrage by the legitimate, dignified means of a federal amendment.

In closing, may I paraphrase a line from an old song written in answer to an appeal no more stirring than the one we are heeding?—"We are coming, Mother Susan, fifty hundred thousand strong!"

SUFFRAGE IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

By Matilda Hall Gardner

IN the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress there will be few changes and those changes will be largely our gain. I am sure you will not object when I say that our greatest gain is the loss of Mr. Root. Mr. Root has been in public life for many years. He is one of the men always referred to as a "great statesman." He possesses that intangible something called dignity, which seems to appeal to the average male being. Above all, Mr. Root has a "judicial mind." Therefore, when Mr. Root warns the Senate of the danger of progressive measures, including woman suffrage, men in the galleries give him close attention.

Next to the loss of Mr. Root from the Senate, the transfer of Mr. Underwood from the leadership in the House to membership in the Senate will be a distinct gain for suffrage. Though Mr. Underwood recently discovered that he had been a suffragist for fifteen years, his attitude in the House was scarcely in keeping with this declaration of faith. Mr. Underwood, as majority leader of the Democratic Party in the House, indulged, with Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee, in a gentle game of make-believe all during the last Congress.

Other changes in the Senate result simply in exchanging one affirmative vote for another, as for instance, from Kansas, we exchange Senator Bristow's vote for the vote of Senator Curtis.

To sum up the Senate, I might use the words of the junior Senator from Oregon, who said: "The suffs and the prohis are driving the boys crazy; you've surely got them on the run!"

IN the House there are many changes in our favor. Meyer London replaces Mr. Goldfogle, who was not our friend. Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, now known to suffragists as the "father of Elsie Hill and Helena Hill Weed," succeeds Donovan, a Democrat who voted against us. Mr. Longworth succeeds the notorious Mr. Bowdle from Ohio. Mr. Kindel, of Colorado, the only representative from a suffrage state who voted against the amendment, is succeeded by Charles B. Timberlake, who early in the campaign declared himself to be an ardent supporter of the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

But the great gain in the House is best illustrated by a mere mathematical calculation based on the changes in relative party membership as a result of the last elections. Taking the least optimistic view—assuming that there has been no increase whatever in suffrage sentiment within the various political parties (an inconceivable assumption) we find that we should poll at least 204 votes for the amendment instead of only 174 cast in favor of it last January.

There will be in the next Congress 231 Democrats, 193 Republicans, 7 Progressives, 1 Independent and 1 Socialist. In the last Congress there were 282 Democrats, 123 Republicans, 15 Progressives and 1 Independent. When the vote on the Bristow-Mondell Amendment was taken in the House January 12, 86 Democrats, 72 Republicans, 11 Progressives, and 1 Independent voted in favor of the amendment. This shows that 31 per cent of the Democrats voted for the amendment and 64 per cent of the Republicans.

Assuming only the same measure of support in the next Congress as was shown in the last, 31 per cent of the Democratic vote in the next House will mean 72 votes from that party in favor of the Anthony amendment when it next comes to vote. Sixty-four per cent of the Republican vote in the next Congress will mean a total vote from that party of 123. The Progressives are all pledged by their party platform in favor of the amendment, and the Independent and the Socialist are also in favor of it. This adds nine more votes. Thus, without assuming a gain of any sentiment for the amendment in the various parties, the vote would amount to an exact reversal of the figures in the last session. The vote in favor last January was 174, with 204 against. The minimum strength in the next Congress is 204 in favor, and 174 against. Assuming, as a working hypothesis, that there would be as many members of the House present as on January 12, this total is only 48 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority, instead of 78 votes short as was the case last January.

THE problem before the Congressional Union, therefore, is simply to go forward with its work of convincing the party in power of the political expediency of supporting the amendment. A change in sentiment in the ranks of the dominant party can easily turn the votes necessary to secure the passage of the amendment.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*

Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

A VERY successful mass meeting was held at our headquarters on Saturday, April 3. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who is in charge of the International Conference of Women Workers at San Francisco, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union; and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, President of the International Council of Women and of the National Florence Crittenten Association, were the speakers. The assistance of these notable women is giving immensely increased weight to the work for suffrage at the exposition.

Miss Vivian Pierce, who has given steady help to the Congressional Union since last September, joined its staff on April 1, as press chairman. Miss Pierce is an ardent suffragist, as well as a highly trained newspaper woman, and she will be of immense assistance to our work at the exposition.

Now that the date for the conference of the Congressional Union at San Francisco has been settled for September 14, 15, and 16, plans for the conference and for the pageant which will be presented in San Francisco at the same time, will go vigorously forward.

The members of the Congressional Union here wish to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Isaac Penny, the contractor who erected the booth, in furnishing and putting in place without charge the burlap on the walls of the Congressional Union Booth.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*

Organizer: *Miss Mabel Vernon.*

MISS Anna McCue will assist the Pennsylvania campaign this summer for the Equal Franchise League of Philadelphia. She will be remembered in Delaware for her courageous and effective work there, as she is in Washington State for her campaign there last November. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles and Miss Mabel Vernon will carry on the work of the Congressional Union, and will begin at once the organization of a convention in this State.

Mabel Vernon.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Organizer: *Miss Isabella Mott.*

THE arrangements are practically complete for the District convention on May 11.

Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, of Washington, chairman of the circulation department of *The Suffragist,* has inaugurated a nation-wide campaign to secure 25,000 subscribers for *The Suffragist.* Mrs. Burch is giving a large bridge party in the ball room of the Raleigh Hotel on April 27 at two o'clock, the proceeds of which will be used to further her campaign. All members of the Congressional Union in Washington are urged to support Mrs. Burch, for *The Suffragist* is the most direct and economical means of winning active support all over the country for the Anthony amendment.

Tickets at $1.00 may be obtained at headquarters or of Mrs. Burch at 1627 Connecticut Avenue.

Maryland

Organizer: *Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, The Rochambeau, Baltimore.*

FINAL arrangements are being made for the convention in Baltimore to be held on May 5 and 6. Business meetings will be held on both days at three o'clock in the afternoon. On the evening of May 5 a one-act play based on an incident in the life of Susan B. Anthony will be given by members of the Union. The last session of the convention will be an open reception on May 6 from eight to ten, at the Belvedere Hotel. Many prominent speakers have accepted invitations to be present.

We had a very large and enthusiastic open-air meeting on Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. Donald R. Hooker and Miss Mabel Vernon spoke.

Mrs. Almira Sweeten will entertain on Wednesday afternoon from four until six at her home, 1323 Linden Avenue, in honor of Miss Mabel Vernon.

Miss Marjory Soper and Mrs. Almira Sweeten are acting as a committee to locate a suitable headquarters for the Maryland branch of the Union.

Edna S. Latimer.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York City.*

Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

A SMALL informal federal amendment meeting was held Sunday afternoon, April 4, at the home of Mrs. William L. Colt in Bronxville. Miss Paul, who is the guest of Mrs. Colt, spoke on federal work. This meeting was of particular interest because Bronxville is in the 24th Congressional District, represented in Congress by Mr. Oglesby, who failed to be present to vote on the Mondell Resolution. Several meetings of protest have been held in Representative Oglesby's district, but suffragists have received from him neither a satisfactory explanation of his failure to be present, nor any statement of his position on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the 64th Congress.

Ex-Senator Bailey, of Indiana, for twenty-three years law partner of Senator Kern, volunteered to carry the sentiments of the meeting to Representative Oglesby.

Among the prominent people of Bronxville who attended the meeting were: Ex-Senator Leon C. Bailey, Mr. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Burt, Mrs. Timothy F. Allen, Mr. Alfred Smith, and Mrs. Emily Johns.

Among the new members recruited this week are: Mrs. Timothy F. Allen, over whose recent re-election to the Bronxville school board a hot contest was waged; Miss Mildred Taylor, organizer for the Women's Political Union, and Mrs. Henry R. Burt.

Mrs. Claude Kress has taken the chairmanship of the finance committee of the Union's literature department. Assisting her on this committee of finance will be Mrs. Robert Adamson and Miss Marion May.

Thursday morning Mrs. Winthrop Burr will give a drawing room meeting at her home on East Twenty-ninth Street, at which Miss Stevens will explain federal work.

Doris Stevens.

Oregon

Headquarters: 514 *Eiler's Building, Portland.*

Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

INFORMATION concerning the Anthony amendment and our work for it is now reaching all kinds of people throughout the State. Our press copy goes to fifty papers. Our literature and letters have informed over 6,000 individuals in forty or more cities of the purpose and policy of the Congressional Union. Among them are doctors, teachers, business men and women, merchants, artists, members of the largest clubs, members of some dozen State societies, Daughters of the Confederacy, and, of course, members of suffrage organizations.

I was much interested a few days past when a strong Democratic woman came up and congratulated me on the "splendid success" the Congressional Union was having here in Oregon.

A gentleman also congratulated us on the "fine line of publicity," as he called it, that we had had in the papers.

Virginia Arnold.

Suffrage an International Bond

THE Woman's Peace Party has reprinted a group of letters, most of them from women of the warring nations, to unite in a protest against war and a demand for peace.

Several of these letters first appeared in *Jus Suffragii,* the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is President. The twenty-six affiliated national suffrage organizations which constitute the Alliance include organizations of women in all the countries at war except Japan.

The Peace Conference of women, which will meet at The Hague on April 28, was called by a group of women acting independently of any organization, and will be in no sense a suffrage gathering; but it is significant that the international suffrage organ should have been, ever since the war began, the medium of friendly communication between women whose men were killing one another. Pathetic and sublime have been the messages exchanged in its columns, voicing the women's suffering, and revealing their courage, telling of the pain and regret they felt on account of the breach of peace between their respective countries, and of the sense of sisterhood that persisted strong through and above all.

There was the sad letter, withdrawing the invitation of the German Woman Suffrage Association to the Alliance to hold its biennial convention at Berlin next summer. There was the Christmas letter from the women of England to the women of Germany and Austria, ending, "We are yours in this sisterhood of sorrow," and the reply of the German and Austrian women, quoted in *The Suffragist* of March 27. There was the agonized appeal to women of Lida Gustava Heymann, headed, "Women of Europe, when will your call ring out?" and asking, "Shall this war of extermination go on? Women of Europe, where is your voice? Are you great only in patience and suffering? The earth reeking of human blood, the millions of wrecked bodies and souls of your husbands, sweethearts and sons, the outrages inflicted on your sex,—can these things not rouse you to blazing protest? * * * Come together in the North or South of Europe, protest with all your might against this war which is murdering the nations, and make preparations for peace." There was the response to this from an Irish woman, Louie Bennett, who wrote, "Were the nations of Europe to learn in any fullness the details of the happenings on the European battlefields, then surely a great cry of shame and horror would rise from every country, and men and women would join in calling upon their governments to find other means of guarding national rights." And there was a little poem from a young German girl in England, expressing her gratitude to the English women who befriended her.

Surely this solidarity among suffragists, when so many international organizations have gone to pieces, this availability of the columns of a suffrage paper for communication between peoples at war, is significantly demonstrative of the meaning and the might of the suffrage cause.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This Will Save Much Inconvenience

MISS Elizabeth Fairall, President of the Business Women's Suffrage League of the District of Columbia, writes in enclosing a pledge to the Susan B. Anthony Fund, "I like Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell's slogan, which I think all suffragists should adopt—'Yours for concentration.'"

Now when we are building up active organized support to secure from Congress next session the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, we need the combined help of all our members. Will you not send in in the next week your contribution to the national campaign?

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(*Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM APRIL 1 THROUGH APRIL 6

Mrs. Joseph Fels	$25.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley	5.00
Mr. R. J. Caldwell	100.00
Miss Esther Ogden	5.00
Mr. Julian Mack	5.00
Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett	10.00
Dr. Donald R. Hooker	25.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	50.00
Mr. Shippen Lewis	50.00
Spencer Miller, Jr	1.00
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page	2.00
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck	1.00
Mrs. Marsden Perry	10.00
Mrs. J. E. Chadbourn	1.00
Miss Lena Hitchcock	1.00
Miss Bertha M. Irish	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	2.00
Mrs. Grace Cotterill	1.00
Mr. Marsden Perry	620.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	600.00
Mrs. J. H. Caldwell	25.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Owen (collected)	1.00
Mrs. Ida May Waters (collected)	4.82
Mrs. William Kent	676.50
Miss May Dabney	1.00
Electa S. Lawton	1.00
Miss Louise Griffith	1.00
Anonymous	25.00
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer	5.00
Mrs. A. G. Boynton	8.00
Mrs. Fred H. Holt	25.00
Susan B. Anthony Fund, Per Miss Isabella Mott, Chairman:	
Miss T. C. Sturtevant	2.00
Miss Mary Sturtevant	1.00
Collections	46.16
	14.75
Total	$2,352.23
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	58,463.43
Total through April 6, 1915	$60,815.66

New Members of the Committee of One Hundred

MRS. William Kent, chairman of the committee of one hundred formed to assume the burden of paying the rent of the national headquarters of the Congressional Union, writes: "Within the last week the four women whose names follow have joined my committee: Miss Janet Richards, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia; Mrs. S. B. M. Young, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt, of Washington, D. C."

1,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to The Suffragist

(*In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*)

MARCH 31 THROUGH APRIL 5

Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe	1
Miss Doris Stevens	9
Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke	1
Mrs. A. Delany Martin	2
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer	1
Mrs. W. T. Burch	15
Miss Psyche Webster	1
Mrs. John Jay White	1
Mrs. William Spencer Murray	1
Mabel M. Gridley	1
	33
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	706
Total to April 5	739

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS

Suffrage Map of the United States Tells a National Story

THE suffrage map of the United States tells a story all its own. * * * Every State has its story. And now the national story is beginning. The Congressional Union has been organized as a national society with headquarters in Washington, with the work in Congress as its specialty. The Congressional Union points to the great number of women now voting, and says that it is time to pass a national amendment, and make the whole map clear. The old way implies covering every point separately, convincing the men voters one by one, and in those cases where the constitutions are rock-ribbed, waiting far too long for time to wear them down. So the Congressional Union for woman suffrage concentrates on Congress. As soon as one delegation of suffragists is heard in Congress or in the White House, another is appointed to present a new point in the argument or in the proof relating to voting women and women who want to be voters.

Hawaii Needs Help

It is the Congressional Union which can be of the greatest help to the women of Hawaii, in promoting the suffrage bill now pending to amend the organic act and cut out the word male where it applies to voting citizens, thus making men and women citizens equal in voting rights. Hawaii is far away from Congress. The headquarters of the Congressional Union are in Washington. Congressional measures relating to votes for women are their special work, and they will watch the Hawaiian measure, and mother it as it makes its slow way through committees to Congress and the President.

The map proves that equal suffrage works well in the community. The neighbors hear about it and want it.

The suffrage map looks brighter every year. Put Hawaii on the map, not reluctantly, nor late, but now.—*The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, March* 5.

Meeting of Congressional Union in New York Marked by Enthusiasm

IF the degree of enthusiasm is a dependable barometer, the confidence of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in New York yesterday, in which Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, of Baltimore, played a prominent part, augurs good tidings for the suffragists of the country. Keen optimism was the keynote of all their proceedings—and they proceeded to do a lot of things to bring suffrage speedily to women.—*Evening Sun, Baltimore, April* 1.

New Members of Congressional Union

AMONG other distinguished women who have recently joined the Union are Miss Marion T. Burritt, lecturer and organizer for the New York Peace Party.

Mrs. Ella Levis, of the staff of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, is another active suffragist who has joined the Union during the past week. Mrs. Levis is a graduate of Swarthmore College.

Miss Rose Livingston, affectionately known as the "Angel of Chinatown," said in joining the Union, "I believe in the Congressional Union because it is asking for the vote for all women. I do not think we ought to spend our time, strength and money unless we are sure it will count. To get the vote state by state is to delay the time when women shall be allowed to help solve many problems affecting women, now being overlooked by men."

Phone Main 8384 — Toilet Articles
GERTRUDE CLEMENS
Expert Shampooing and Hairdressing
Room 232 Oxford Building, 726 14th Street N.W.
Manicuring—Hair Work — Facial and Scalp Treatment
Open Evenings Until Seven

Telephone Main 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING — Washington, D. C.

Dollars in Books
When you want a booklet, pamphlet, circular—a neat announcement to fetch results—well printed, with a business-getting punch to it, try C-P-Co. service
Columbian Printing Co., Inc.
815 Fourteenth St. — Main 4250

PHOTO-ENGRAVING
Of the Better Kind
The Maurice Joyce Eng. Co.
EVENING STAR BUILDING

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
OPEN 8:30 A. M.—CLOSED 5:30 P. M.

A New Lot of
Separate Skirts
Exceptional Values at .. **$4.95**

Very smart models, all new and right down to the minute; all cut on the circular lines. Some all pleated, some have pockets, some are trimmed, others are plain.

Materials are Serge, in navy and black; Shepherd Checks, Tweeds, Mixtures and Plaids.

All sizes and lengths.

Skirt Store—Second Floor.